Novels of Khushwant Singh: A Study in Pragmatics

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I. Introduction:

Indian writing in English has stamped its greatness by mixing up tradition, customs culture and modernity in the production of art. It has a history of one hundred and fifty years. It is known as Indian Writing in English. It is a part of commonwealth literature as India was a former colony of British Empire. Indian English writer thinks and feels as an Indian and expresses his/her ideology using western medium (English) in the form of literature. Indian English literature is a body of literature in which Indian experiences and ideologies are reflected. The writers of the free nations started to write on the new theory that is termed as postcolonialism. The emergence of postcolonialism has given a new scope to the approach to study literature, which does not mark an end, which other-isms contain, but rather it is the beginning of the comprehension of the postcolonial period. Indian English is the product of Indian geography. It contains the grammar and speech habits in different linguistic areas, but now is recognised for its significance. Indian English fiction from 1950 onwards was influenced by the wave of post-colonial period which brought radical changes in the Indian English fiction. Post-colonial was a continuation of modernism, a revolt against authority and significance.India is a multilingual and multicultural country.Many Indian writers have made attempts to depict India and its culture through Indian Writings in English.

The researcher has taken a consistent and detailed approach to examine the pragmatic aspects dealing with the five novels of Khushwant Singh by applying the principles of pragmatics. Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to its society; the selected novels are examined and interpreted against the backdrop of the Indian socio-cultural context existing at the time when these novels were being written. Khushwant Sings's selected novels reveal the Indian socio-cultural context. Therefore, a pragmatic approach would prove a vital tool to explore the various aspects of the language used by the writer while depicting not only the deplorable conditions of the marginalised sections of the Indian society but it also paves the way to understand the attitude of the high caste/class people through the linguistic behavior of the characters. The characters portrayed by the writer come alive as they make use of local words, phrases and idiomatic expressions to convey their emotions and attitude to life.

Khushwant Singh also uses various techniques to highlight the sociolinguistic and pragmatic realities in India when the novels under consideration were being written.

The present research is an endeavor to study, examine, and explore the various pragmatic, socio-cultural, historical and autobiographical elements, which might have gone a long way in creating, supporting and sustaining the caste and class based hierarchical social structure as reflected in Khushwant Singh's sociological as well as historical novels. His novels can be best understood against the existing socio-cultural background. Pragmatic analysis of the study of the language in use, the novels selected for pragmatic study offer a tremendous scope for the in-depth pragmatic analysis because the varieties of the language used by the characters are unique and culture-bound. An attempt is made to scrupulously discover the pragmatic features in the Post-colonial India as reflected in them.

Sociolinguistics and Psycholinguistics have emphasized in the recent decades a process model of human language abilities.The primary of the social dimensions of language study has been stressed by the recent advances in the areas of text analysis, discourse analysis and conversation analysis.Pragmatics has been significantly added to these new developments of linguistic analysis.Pragmatics has given the primacy to meaning in use.These approaches have led to a remarkable shift from 'competence' to 'performance'.Grammar is the abstract formal system of language. Pragmatics deals with the principles of language use.Both grammar and pragmatic have complementary domains within the disciplines of linguistic sciences. In order to understand the nature of language in totality, it is necessary to understand properly to students both the domains of grammar and pragmatics. Similarly, it is essential to study the domais of semantics and pragmatics which are concerned with meaning. Semantics deals with meaning as a dyadic relation while pragmatics deals with meaning as a triadic relation. Meaning in semantics is defined relative to a speaker or user of the language. Pragmatics is thus the study of meaning in relation to speech situations.

The philosopher Ludwig Wiltgenstein was the first to state that 'Speaking is something doing 'The speaking of language is a part of an activity or a part of a form of life.Uttering a sentence is a bit of conduct, a public performance or action.What is done in uttering a sentence or in speaking, it is not always best described by the grammatical or semantic characterization of that utterance. It is best expressed in terms of the features of all of

utterance itself. Not only speaking is something people do but also there are many other things which may be done by people in speaking or by speaking.

'How to Do Things with Words' (1962) by J.L.Austin, it is the first work on pragmatics based on his lectures which he delivered at Harvard University in 1955. He protested against the belief that every declarative sentence could be proved 'either true or false, 'I name her Meena', 'I gave my coat to Harry', 'I bet it will not rain' are the sentences used by the speaker to perform the action of 'naming', 'giving', or 'betting'. The utterance 'I am thirsty' is a way of issuing the command to the speaker's wife to prepare a cup of coffee. J.L. Austin proposed the Speech Act Theory which is a major paradigsm shift in the study of language.The basic proposition is 'speaking is doing'. Actions can be performed by producing a sequence of meaningful sounds. Language is thus a social instrument used to achive desired results of effects. This is the mainstay of the speech act theory. There are three diminsions of the action which is produced by an utterance. J.L.Austin calls them **i.locutionary** (Just the production of a meaning in utterance) **ii.illocutionary** (the illocutionary force is the speaker's intention behind the production, its communicative point attitudes involved, presuppositions), **iii. Perlocutionary** (creating an effect in the mind of the learner as a result of producing an utterance). (1) It is raining (locutionary- a statement that it is raining). (2) It is raining (illocutionary- the contextual meaning- telling somebody not to go outside as it is raining outside. (3) It is raining (perlocutionary- the hearers will recognise the effect intended by the speaker and respond accordingly by not going out as it is raining outside)

J.R. Searle has given the five-fold categorization of speech acts in 1969. He has expanded the notions put forward by J.L.Austin (1962) about the illocutionary speech acts.

(1) Declarations: The speech acts aimed at changing the world through their utterances.The speaker has a special institutional role in a specific context, 'The Child is named Meena', (naming by the person who has to perform the special institutional role of naming the child).

(2) Assertives or Representatives: The speaker through these speech acts asserts a proposition to be true through the use of verbs like believe, report, affirm, and others: It is reported that the film is a flop.

(3) Expressives: The speech acts through which the speaker expresses his attitude or the state of affirs through the use of verbs like appreciate, congratulate, regret, thank, welcome and others: Heartly congratulations upon your success in the council elections.

(4) Derectives: The speech acts through which the speaker intends to make hearer do something by using the expressions like beg, challenge, command, order, request, and others: Close the window.

(5) Commissives: the speech acts through which the speaker commits himself or herself in a future course of action through the use of verbs like promise, swear, gurantee, overtake and others which express the speaker intention: I promise you a gift if you pass.

Language exist only in its use. It is a means of communication: Addresser-Sender, Addressee- Receiver, Message, Code, Channel and signals are the six obligatory components of any act of communication. Language as an effective tool conveys others feelings, ideas, thoughts, intentions, and opinions to another.One can effectively and meaningfully communicate these substantial messages to others with the help of language is used. Communication helps to get the things done from the people. Everywhere communication is required for smooth conduct of work- for phatic (daily routine) communication, business, transactions, meetings, lectures, public get together all the other social activities and for all the person to person communication.

The two major forms of communication are verbal communication and non-verbal communication.Verbal communication occurs in oral and written form with the help of words, Non-verbal communication takes place without the help of words and though gestures, postures, eye-contact, body language, signals, flags, whistles and other types of signs and symbols. Of course, oral and written verbal communication is the most useful to convey thoughts, emotions, ideas, intentions, desires and wants of one person-addresser to another person addressee (Sender, Receiver).

Doing things with language is different from just the sum-total of a speaker speaking and a listener listening. It is the joint action that emeges when speakerrs and listeners (writers and readers) perform their individual actions in co-ordination, it means that the conversation between two or more people is a kind of joint action.It depends on the co-ordination and performance of individual. The day to day communication, discussion, performance of stage plays, television news, storytelling- each type of communication consists of a set-participant, a place a point of true situations and the actions performed. These are the communicative situations, joint actions, individual performance of the participant communicater. In all types of communication as language has an important role to play, every utterance produced by the speaker has a particular objective and a specific purpose as well as a typical intentions.The

successful act of communication takes place only when the listener is able to understand the objective and intention of the speaker.Every utterance is meaningful. Its meaning is determined by the context that includes the information provided by the speaker. This shows that the use of language depends exclusively on the speaker (communicator), the listener (receiver of what is communicated) and the (contextual) situation.

Pragmatics is the study of language use in relation to the structure of language and the context of the utterance. Pragmatics is relatively new branch of linguistics which appeared in late 1970s, J.L. Austin, J.R. Searle, H.P.Grice, Stephen Levinson, Geoffery Leech, George Yule and others here made significant contributions to the development of pragmatics. Pragmatics primarily concerned with the use of language in human communication as determined by the conditions of society. H.P.Grice (1975) has discussed the modern treatment of meaning by distinguishing two kinds of meaning: natural meaning and non-natural meaning of utterances.The natural meaning is often called an entailment, a meaning that is present in every occasion when an expression occurs, the non-natural meaning is only sometimes associated with the expression from which it may be derived and is therefore not a part of the conversational meaning of that expression, 'clever' that is smart is its natural meaning but the use of clever ironically indicates 'clever' that is 'stupid' which is its non-natural meaning specifically associated in a typical situation in which the use of irony is made as in the famous speech by Mark Antony in Shakespear's play Julius Caeser in which he uses the expression 'honourable' frequently and the situational context indicates its non-natural meaning 'dishonourable' throughout that speech.

Two landmark developments in pragmatics are the discovery of the Co-operative Principle by H.P.Grice (1975) and of the Politeness Principle by Geoffrey Leech (1983). Stephen Levinson (1983) believes that pragmatics is the study of all those aspects of meaning, which are captured in a language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding.Geoffrey leech (1983) has redefined pragmatics from the linguistic point of view as 'the study of meaning in relation to speech situations', Grundy (1999:87) says, "Pragmatics is about explaining how we produce and understand such everyday but apparently rather peculiar uses of language." According to George Yule (1996:03), "Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of old people mean by their utterances that what the words or phrases in those

utterances might mean by themselves," Mey (1993:2001) states; "Pragmatics studies the use of language in human communication as determined by the conditions of society." The study of language through pragmatics is really useful as one can talk about peoples intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes, and the kind of actions that they perform when they speak.

The six basic theories of Pragmatics are Presuppositions, Implicature, Turn-taking, and Adjacency Pairs, Co-operative Principle, Politeness Principle and Deixis.

i**. Presupposition:** As usual, presupposition is an important concept in pragmatics. It deals with one of the aspects of meaning that concerns the knowledge of the world and the situation in which participant participate. A presupposition is an assumption about the world whose truth is taken for granted in the course by the discourse itself: Mohan's brother is the owner of his banglow.This utterance presupposes certain assumptions.The person called Mohan exists. He was a brother.Mohan is not the owner of that banglow.Levinson (1983) considers that a presupposition has relationship between two propositions.According to George Yule (1989) A presupposition is something that the speaker assumes to be the case prior to the making of an utterance. He considers that it is the speaker who has presupposition in the mind. George Yule has classified presupposition in six categories such as Existential presuppostion, Factive presupposition, Lexical Presupposition, Structural Pressuposition, Non-factive presupposition and Counterfactual Presupposition.

ii. Implicature: Thus, implicature is something meant, implied or suggested distinct from what is said. Meaning is an important aspect in the study of implicature. The term 'implicature' was introduced by H.P.Grice (1975:1978) in order to explain the speaker's and the listener's co-operative use of inference. H.P.Grice divided implicature into two broad different categories; Conventional implicature and Conversational implicature.

iii. **Turn-taking and Adjacency Pairs:** Turn-taking is nothing but the turns which a speaker takes in conversation. Turn-taking is a system of rules and signals, which operates to ensure that interactions function smoothly, there is an output of every conversation and taking turn is important for successful communication.

A: What is your name?

B: My name is Marry,

A: Where do you live?

B: I live in Cardiff.

In this conversation, the speakers take turns.The first speaker A starts the conversation and waits for the response from the listener B, then the second speaker B starts speaking and give the response.The turns of the participants can be shown as A-B, A-B. Turns can be verbal or non-verbal. Non-verbal turns include gestures, facial expressions, signs, flags, fire, whistles, signals, and symbols. Adjacency pairs refer to the two consequent utterances consisting of a conversational exchange or turns.The adjacency pair is followed by a common illocutionary intention: order-compliance, great-greeting, request-acceptance.

iv. Co-operative Principle: Paul Grice described the Co-operative Principle and suggested how people successfully co-operative to understand meanings in comman social situation in particular way.The Co-operative Principle is the principle which assumes that utterances co-operate in the communication to have smooth conversation. H.P.Grice specifies for basic maxims of the Co-operative Principle: The maxim of Quality, The maxim of Quantity, The Maxim Relevance and The Maxim Manner.

v. The Politeness Principle: Geoffrey Leech has introduced six maxims of the politeness principle. It is a series of pathways which suggest how politeness acts works in conversational exchanges. Geoffrey Leech has explained politeness as a form of behaviour that helps to maintain good relations. According to Geoffrey Leech (1983), politeness concerns with a relationship between two participants who can be called 'self'' and the 'other' in conversation, the 'self' defined with the speaker and the 'other' is typically identified with the hearer. Geoffrey Leech in 1983 has introduced six maxims of Politeness Principle: Tact Maxim, Generosity maxim, Approbation Maxim, Modesty Maxim, Ageement Maxim and Sympathy Maxim.

vi. Deixis: Deixis (Greek term) means painting via language. A linguistic form used to accomplish this painting is called deictic expression. There are some words in the language which cannot be understood without knowing the physical context of the speaker and the listener: This, that, now, then, I, you, he, she, him, her are relevant to know the physical context. Deixis are categorised as Person deixis, Place deixis, Time deixis, Discourse deixis and Social deixis itself.

II. Statement of the Problem of Research:

Many research scholars have been studied Khushwant Singh's from the thematic, comparative, autobiographical, historical, political and critical perspectives. An attempt is therefore being made to emphasize the pragmatic aspects in the select novels of Khushwant Singh. Since the research is applied one in nature, the pragmatic approach will be used to analyse the selected novels. The present study analyses the language, structure, style, and pragmatic features used in the language in five novels of Khushwant Singh. It is interesting to observe how language operates in the society. The modes of address, addresser-addressee relationship, kinship terms, greetings, blessings, markers of co-operative principle and politeness principle, sociolinguistic turn taking, syntactic deviations, foregrounding, honorific terms, title tags, visual mode of communication, diminutive expressions, self-humbling, abusive expressions, code-mixing and code-switching will be studied against the backdrop of Indian English pragmatic aspects.The linguistic experimentations will be explored through the translations, transliterations and transcreations.

III. Aims and Objectives:

Following are the aims and objectives of the present study:

1. To examine and make the pragmatic analysis of the use of the English language in the selected five novels of Khushwant Singh.
2. To discover linquistic behavior of characters and experimentation of Khushwant Singh.
3. To explain with adequate illustrations, the basic pragmatic concepts related to speech acts and the classification of the direct and indirect speech acts in five-fold categories in the use of English language in the novels under study.
4. To investigate the use of expressions to illustrate the two basic theories of Co-operative Principle (H.P.Grice) and Politeness Principle (Geoffrey Leech) and evaluate its maxims in understanding literary work.
5. To study dialect, sociolect, idiolect and utterances in detail and to illustrate the use of deictic expressions in order to present the Indian sociological contextual framework.
6. To study critically the mode of the presentation of characters by taking into account the various socio-cultural factors that constitute the components of the pragmatic analysis: through the socio-cultural factors such as abuses, curses, expletires, blessings and honorific tags.
7. To highlight the principles of Power (authority) and Solidarity (status and identity).

8. To highlight the factors such as age, social class, caste and religion, gender influencing the characters' use of language.
9. To critically analyse the roles of the characters against their socio-cultural background in terms of pragmatic analysis.
10. To examine Khushwant Sing, as one of the great versatile writer of humanity, realistic, sociologist and sociolingustic seems through the selected novels of the present study.

IV. Hypotheses of the Study:

The hypotheses of the present study are listed below.

1. The present study offers an exhaustive analytical study of Khusawant Singh's five novels from the pragmatic perspective.
2. The linguistic behavior of the characters duly analysed on the basis of the pragmatic principles, pragmatic theories, pragmatic concepts, and other pragmatic devises in order to assess the linguistic behavior of the characters.
3. Khushwant Singh, an established historical, autobiographical, and post-colonial modern Indian English novelist has revealed himself in the five selected novels as a great experimenter in the use of the English language that has rich potential of pragmatic analysis.
4. It is noticed that the context affects in the use of language, caste, class, gender, race and religion can be taken into consideration while interpreting a literary text.
5. The concepts of dialect, sociolect and idiolect are quite relevant for the sociolinguistics and pragmatics as linguistic sciences.
6. Khushwant Singh has used his novels as the tools for social change so he established himself as the leading sociologist and sociolinguist in Indian English novelist through the pragmatic analysis of the use of language in his works.
7. Khushwant Singh as a real novelist presented Indian rural and urban life distinctly and uniquely in order to project such a vast scenario of Indian life in the world and he has advocated broad humanism and value based humanitarianism as the true religion of humanity as he used his language in such a manner that India as a whole gets projected in his fictional works.

V. Review of Research:

Some of the research scholars have applied Co-operative Principle, Politeness Principle and Speech act theory models to natural conversations. Very few have attempted to analyse conversations that occur in the fictional works. For example, Dr. Ashok Thorat, an eminent linguist has written a very useful book "*Five Great Indian Novels: A Discourse Analysis*". This book analyses five Indian novels in English: *Untouchable* by Mulk Raj Anand, *Kanthapura* by Raja Rao, *Train to Pakistan* by Khushwant Singh, *Azadi* by Chamal Nahal and *Inside the Haveli* by Rama Mehata. While analyzing conversations in these novels, the author concentrates on three models based on the speech act theory, politeness principle and co-operative principle. While analyzing the conversational pieces the writer has taken into account interpersonal relations of the characters and the social and cultural factors that existed in India at the time when these novels were being written. In fact, discourse analysis of the speech situations and speech events in natural conversations is as antique as mankind or philosophy itself.

In the 1960s, sociolinguistics was pioneered by linguists such as William Labov in the US and Basil Bernstein in the UK. William Labov, known as the founder of the study of sociolinguistics, has introduced the quantitative study of language variation and change, making the sociology of language into a scientific discipline. Code-mixing: In the paper entitled 'Code-mixing in the process of Indianization of English': A corpus-based study, 'Shastri (1986) refers to the types of code-mixing, and the correlation between genres of writing and the degree of Indianness of their lexical component. The highly marked examples of code-mixing and Code switching, have been done through the study of selected Indian English novels of Raja Rao's Kanthapura (1938), Mulk Raj Anand's Untouchable (1935), R.K.Narayan's Waiting for the Mahatma (1955, Reprint 2011), and Shobhaa De's Starry Nights (1991). The attempt is made to explain the categorically selected examples of code-mixing from the above mentioned novels, taking into consideration with different sociolinguistic point of view.

A number of writers were influenced by the contemporary upheavals caused by the social and political awareness in Post- independence. The creative writers in their literary works manipulate the language to suit their characters. The characters are given certain specific roles in the society in which they are born, brought up and live. Therefore, their language has to be governed by the set of social norms of that time realistic novels were written. M. H. Abrams defines realistic novel as, "the fictional attempt to give the effect of *realism*, by representing complex characters with mixed motives that are rooted in a social class, operate

in a developed social structure, interact with many other characters, and undergo plausible, everyday modes of experience " (Abrams, 192).

The present study deals with Khushwant Sing's selected novels deal with the traumatic experiences and burning problems at the time of independence and afterwards. Om P. Juneja in his book, *Post Colonial Novel,* differentiates between a novelist and a historian as, "While the novelist is interested in how power is sought and exercised by the individuals, the interest of the historian lies in studying the operation of power by groups" (1995:58). This operation of power is examined by both the historian and the novelist through representative figures, though for different reasons.

Though the freedom struggle was now over, events of the early post- independence period such as the Partition, and its terrible impct, the merger of the princely states into the Indian Union, and the wars with Pakistan and China, provided usable material to the writers. The tragic drama of Partition was inspired by Khushwant Singh's 'Train to Pakistan' (1956) and thereafter great fiction writer like Chaman Nahal's 'Azadi' (1975) and Manohar Malgonkar's 'A Bend in the Ganges' (1964) dealt with the theme of partition.There are various studies among Manohar Malgonkar emerged as one of the prominent writer to present fictional account of the recent Indian history in his novels like 'Distant Drum' (1960), 'The Princes' (1973), 'A Bend in the Ganges' (1964), 'The Devils Wind' (1971) etc. Kamala Markandaya's novels like 'Some Inner Fury' (1956) and 'The Golden Honeycomb' (1972) deal with the events from pre-independent India and present a fictional account by making her characters become involved in actual events. Most of the novelists have tried to reinterpret the history of modern India and feel as if they are, like Salman Rushdie, "handcuffed to history." They have tried to tackle the besetting problem of reality vis-a-vis a social picture of post-colonial India simultaneously.

The following research works have been consulted on Khushwant Singh's literary work in English.

1	A Comparative Study of Narrative Technique in	Kale Nilima Prakash	Dr.B.Ambedkar M.University,	2013

	the Autobiography of Khushwant Singh's Truth, Love and a Little Malice, Dom Moraces My Sons Father Suniti Namjoshi's Goja and Manjula Padmanabhans Getting There		Aurangabad	
2	Partition and Its Impact on Indian English Novel: A Study	Meshram N.G.	JJTU,University, Jhunjhunu	2012
3	Depiction of Partition and Emergency: A Study of Select Post-Independence Indian Novels in English	Prasanthi, M	Sri Padmavathi Womens University, Tirupati	2012
4	Political Consciousness in the Post-independence Indian English Novels	Tank, Nayankumar D	Saurashtra University, Rajkot	2011
5	Society and Culture of the Punjab Late Eighteenth Early Nineteenth Century	Renu, Bala	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar	2011
6	Nationalist Historians on Sikh History	Kaur, Harsimranjeet	Punjab University	2010
7	Critical Study of the Novels of Khushwant Singh	Kumar, Ranjan	Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribagh	2008
8	Treatment of History in the Fictional Works of Khushwant singh	Agarwal, Charu	Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut	2006
9	Realism in the Novels of Khushwant Singh	Nayak, Niharika	Utkal University, Bhubaneshwar	1999

10	Khushwant Singh: A Comparative Indo-Anglian Novelist and Short Story Writer	Mahato, Pratibha N.	Nagpur University	1994

It makes amply clear that the researcher has scope to study for the first time on the topic entitled as **"Novels of Khushwant Singh: A Study in Pragmatics"** for an indepth study of various aspects throughout the selected five novels respectively.

VI. Significance of the Study

The topic of the present research deals with pragmatic features is operative in the novels of Khushwant Singh. The researcher primarily makes an attempt to analyse a Pragmatic features through the selected novels to focus on social, historical, political and autobiographical aspects as per the uterances and conversations by the characters. Therefore, an attempt of the researcher is to apply subfield of pragmatic principles to interpret and analyze the selected five novels of Khushwant Singh. Social changes take place in society constantly; literature is bound to reflect them with the help of the language used by writers. Therefore, it is through language that a writer tries to depict the conditions of the society. The writer depicts what he sees in the society. As literature is a social product and a mirror of society, it studies and reflects the social system.

Khushwant Singh is one of the best-known Indian writers of all times. He is one of the finest historians and novelists and an outstanding observer and social critic. His assessment and comparison of social and behavioral traits of people from India and the West is full of outstanding wit. He is considered as a realist and humanist in one and this picture of him is revealed in his work. His use of language is down-to-earth, realistic and often an exact translation of the Hindi or the Punjabi dialect. His language is a living and vital entity that can be termed as Indian-English or Indianism. The English of Khushwant Singh is distinctly postcolonial and postmodern. It gives us glimpses into his conscious craftsmanship, which aims at linguistic decentralization and hybridization. The very peculiar linguistic deviations and innovations that mark his text are: the sprinkle of English language with Hindi and Urdu words; his abundant use of colloquial speech' frequent word-for-word

translation from Hindi into English; his keen observation and vivid description; an extra pinch of dramatic flavor at times and use of various figurative expressions, especially irony at its best.

VII. Scope and Limitations of the Study

Khushwant Singh, a renowned Journalist, Indian writer was awarded Padma Vibhushan for his great contribution to literature.He has witten a great quantity of literature such as novels, short stories, articles, autobiography.However, Khushwant Singh's work is very vast and broad, to focuse only five novels are well abununt with dialects, sociolect and idiolect by natue so the researcher has limitations to study selected novels with pragmatic perspectives.Keeping in terms of the research title only, the present study will bring out the phenomenon of linquistics aspects, representing in pragmatic principles namely Co-operative Principle, Politenes Principle, Speech Act Theory etc.Therefore, the above stated linguistic models of pragmatics will be applied to the five novels of Khushwant Singh.

A Brief Surevy of the selected novels:

As the limitations to the researcher, following highly marked popular novels of khushwant Singh have been selected for the present research study and a brief surevey analyzed as follows:

1. Train to Pakistan (1956)

A historical novel of all times, Train to Pakistan was published in the year 1956. The reasearcher makes an attempt to interpret the selected speech acts in the novel 'Train to Pakistan' by means of pragmatic approach. The pragmatic approach is in nutshell to the select utterances from Train to Pakistan against the theory of speech acts in particular and the relevant principles of pragmatics i.e. deixis, implicature, presupposition, etc. in general. Jacob Mey (2001) rightly observes: "Pragmatics studies the use of language in human communication as determined by the condition of society". (P.6 The success of one's utterance depends upon who says what to whom, when, where and why. For example, in the following speech act, the speaker, an old woman indirectly begs for her life.

"In the name of God, take what we have, all our jewelry, everything," (P.17)

The utterance is addressed to a dacoit Malli and his gang by one of the older women of Lala Ram Lal's family who being older in the family gets an authority to promise someone. The situation in which the utterance occurs is grave and terrified.

Let us see another striking example in which indirect speech act triggers multiple layers of meaning considering its immediate context and interpersonal knowledge of addresser and addressee in 'Train to Pakistan'.

"Wear these bangles, Juggia. Wear these bangles and put henna on your palms" (P.19)

The utterance occurs in the novel when Malli and his gang passed from Jugga's house while fleeing away after robbing and murdering Lala Ram Lal. The utterance is directly addressed to Juggut Singh by Malli.

An indirect speech act is also an attempt to strengthen the interpersonal relationship between the addressee and addresser and is basically used as shield to save the face of the addressee. For example, in the following utterance, Hukum Chand asks an indirect question to Haseena:

"*How long have you been in this profession?" (P.120*)

The utterance is directly addressed to a young girl, Haseena Begum, by the magistrate, Hukum Chand. The situation of the utterance is that the girl has been called to fulfill the sexual hunger of the magistrate therefore, he cannot use his power to ask direct question about her illicit relations.

Use of Native Vocabulary

Khushwant Singh displays his skill at 'Indianisation' and 'hybridization' at its best when he, at the lexical level, employs some words from Hindi and Urdu dialects. At the foremost glimpse, the most appealing characteristic of his language is the abundant intersperse of English with Hindi, Panjabi and Urdu words throughout his prose-work, and this multihued sprinkling offers an oriental flavor to his work. Some examples of such words are; 'kisan', 'zenana', 'coolie',janta', 'kala nag', 'phannyar', 'krait', 'sahib', 'zaildar', 'toba-toba 'lambardar', 'charpoy', 'gharreeb purrwar', 'memsahib'and many more.

Train to Pakistan is an endeavor at portraying these multiple yet distinct voices. Singh uses names like Iqbal, religious slogans "Ya Allah" and "Hey Wah Guru" (1), chants and symbols like the triangle which has the temple, the mosque and the Hindu landlord itself.

2. I Shall Not Hear the Nightingale (1959)

Kushwant Singh's second novel is set in British India and is about a magistrate loyal to Britishers and his nationalist and patriotic son. The language used in the novel is more than just sounds, words and sentences because in the context of the novel the

characters do not speak just to say something, but they intend to do something by saying, and speaking does not merely involve physical actions or movements but specific goals and intentions of the speakers.

Use of Semantics and its Indianization

Another element of Linguistic innovation in Khushwant Singh's writing is the indianization of the semantic elements. He achieves the same through:

1. Use of single or compound English words that are unusual in American or British English. It includes single or compound words that might have been directly translated from Indian regional languages. The meaning of the word might be understandable to American or British English speakers just by their comprehending the context of the utterance, but the word itself is unusual in American or British English. For example:

We cannot really play this stabbing game.

i. Government, she knows nothing about drink.

ii. Pull the punkah for an hour or two till it gets cool.

iii. I thought the Sahib was tired and would like his feet pressed.

iv. Naming people by using their predominant personality trait, individual or family occupation, location, and family relationship.

v I can check up the turn of water with the canal man.

3. Delhi: a Novel (1990)

Singh regarded as an enormous, erotic and cheeky work of art by critics and readers, Delhi: A Novel is a tale that moves around the history of Delhi.The pragmatic features are discussed as follows.

Use of Simiotic words

While making a comparison of one thing to another, especially in the context of Indian set-up, Khushwant Singh often uses semiotic word that are comparisons with specific elements in Indian culture and native terminology.

i. You snored like a railway engine

ii. He will run like a jackal when he hears my name

iii. See how he sleeps like a pig without a care in the world

iv. He is like a stud bull

v. They have behaved like snakes

Use of Eye-Dialect words

Khushwant Singh's work has a frequent use of eye-dialect encoding of characters' speech—that is, the authors' use of non-standard spellings in novel dialogue to draw attention to the characters' nonstandard variety of English.

i. Hullo, Hullo, Hullo

ii. Hindou – Hindou

4. The Company of Women (1999)

A work of fiction, Khushwant Singh wrote this novel at the age of 84. A comment on hypocrisy in the Indian society, the novel deals with the story of Mohan Kumar who believes "lust is the true foundation of love". The novel talked about for its unbridled sexuality and brazen views on man-woman relationship. On the other hand, the social milieu of The Company of Women is made of the different high-middle-class society of a metropolitan city, Delhi, in the 1980s.

Language in the context is an undeniable fact that language is used in the context plays an important role in the use of language.

Use of Anglicized Native Idiomatic Expressions

Khushwant Singh often translates the native idioms word-for-word in English

i. This new government is talking very loudly of stamping out all this.

ii. Politically they are the world's biggest four-twenties.

iii. Yes, absolutely, sixteen annas in the rupee.

iv. It is written on our foreheads and on the lines of our hands.

v. I am going to be the servant of your feet

5. The Sunset Club (2010)

The present novel features Pandit Preetam Sharma, Sardar Boota Singh and Nawab Barkatullah Baig as the three main characters that have been close friends for more than forty years and are in their eighties now. They are habitual of gathering in Lodhi Gardens during the sunset, gossiping about everything from daily-life events, news and religion, love and sex. At occasions, 'The Sunset Club' turns to nature and politics to then goes on throwing light on the common complexities of the typical

life, the characters Pandit Sharma, Buta Sing and nawab baig used Hindi, Punjabi dialects for communication.

Literal translation of Hindi words, phrases and sometimes, even sentences into English are some of the linguistic tricks used by Khushwant Singh. There is also a rich store of swear-words or abusive terms which are literally translated into English.This is Khushwant Singhs most colourful and interesting experimentation.

For Example: There are some Hindi verbs which have undergone experimentation like 'don't buk buk', 'Salaam babuji' and'Mehrbani'. The expression 'don't buk buk' is made of English auxiliary verb followed by Hindi verb in imperative mood.
Name by which the exalted status of an individual is implied: Huzoor, Maharaj, Your Highness etc Kinship term: brother-in-law, brother, daughter, son etc.
Professional term and - Professional-kinship term: Hakimji, Padri Sahib, Colonel etc..
In this way, the novels of Khushwant Singh are abundant with examples of code-mixing and code-switching which are to be studied as elements of pragmatics.

Researcher has scope to give emphasis as the research progresses, following are some of the important concepts in Pragmatics will be considered for the selected five novels of Khushwant Singh;
Language, Language contact, Language variations, Experimentation, Dialects, Sociolects, Idiolects, Multilingualism, Speech communities, Language and gender, Language and ethnicity,Language and age, Code Mixing and Code Switching, Politeness Principle,Co-operative Principle, Discourse Analysis, Non- reciprocal relationship i n Communication, Reciprocal communication, Power and Solidarity Principal and Deixis etc.

VIII. Research Methodology:

The original text-books of the selected works of Khushwant Singh will be used for the present study. The analytical research methodology is used to strictly adhearing the MLA 8th style edition.The selected novels for the Pragmatic Analysis have listed as follows:

Primary Sources:

1. Train to Pakistan (1956)
2. I Shall Not Hear the Nightingale (1959)

3. Delhi: a Novel (1990)
4. The Company of Women (1999)
5. The Sunset Club (2010)

Secondary Sources:

For the collection of secondary sources, a large number of related reference books, research articles, research thesis, periodicals, interviews, journals, research thesis, news paper articles and online web based sources will be used.

IX. Tentative Chapterization of the Present Study:

The present study divided into six chapters as follows:

1. The title of the first chapter is '**Introduction.'** True to its title, it offers an 'introduction' to the backgrounds of the present research stdudy. Firstly, the contextual background of the pragmatic approach and the method of analysis is given. It gives a brief introduction to the contextual framework of analytical approach that is to be used in order to apply the basic theories and major concepts of the discipline of pragmatics to the five novels by Khushwant Singh. His biographical sketch and background are briefly presented. His versatile personality is drawn adequetly. His life and works, the making of khushwant Singh as a journalist and a writer of Fiction, his philosophy of life which is reflected in his works of fiction, his socio-cultural background, and his contribution to the Indian writing in English have the various aspects which are duly presented in this literary background of the present study.It is said that khushwant- one who is pleased with himself and one who pleases others and Singh that is a brave lion among men with is large hearted lion-like dreamer.

   The first chapter will offer an 'introduction' in deatail the theoretical background which is the methodological background deals with the pragmatic concepts: Semantics, Stylistics, Discourse Analysis and Pragmatics are the branches of linguistics which have emerged in the last fifty years after 1970s. All these deal with the various aspects of meaning which is one of the trimodal patterns of language which are sound, structure and meaning. Pragmatics has been developed by the three major theorist such as J.L.Austin's (1962) 'How to Do things with Words' that

presented Speech Act Theory, J.R.Searle (1969) classified speech acts into Direct and Indirect Speech Acts and the same were categorized into 'Declaratives, Expressives, Commissives, Directives and Representative Sentences.' H.P.Grice (1975) discovered the Co-operative Principle. In addition to these major theoritians, there are theorist like Geoffrey Leech (Politeness Principle), Levinson, Morris, Mey, George Yule, (Implicuture) and others who have here contributed to the growth and development of pragmatics. In the first chapter, the researcher will highlight nature and scope of pragmatics; as a major branch of linguistis which is systematic and scientific study of language. The major definitions of pragmatics have been offered and their critical scrutiny has been scrupulously attempted. Alongwith the discussion of pragmatics, some comments have been made on the related branches of linguistics and its co-relation with those discplines as well as with other linguistic sciences and with recent linguistic developments such as, Presuppositions, Implicature, Turn-taking, Adjacency Pairs, Co-operative Principle, Politeness Principle, Deixis, Power and Solidarity principle, Language and Culture, Class-Caste, Literature and Pragmatics. Indian English novel and Pragmatics have been duly discussed with ample illustrations from different texts and sourc.This is the formal background of any research study and as the present study is a research work, the same components of the methodological background are presented in the first chapter appropriately. This background includes aims and objectives, the hypotheses, statement of the topic of research, need and significance, grounds for selecting the author and topic, scope and limitations, research methodology, data collection and data analysis, review of the literature of the past, the background of Indian English fiction and khushwant Singh's contribution, the characterization and the outline of the chapters.All these methodological aspects will be discussed in the first chapter.The contextual, the literary and methodological background will be introduced.

2. **Pragmatic Perspectives on the Novel 'Train to Pakistan' is** the second chapter of the present study.The languge used by khushwant Singh will be studied as per pragmatic concepts. Alongwith the discussion of pragmatics,Language variations, Presuppositions, Implicature, Turn-taking, Adjacency Pairs, Co-operative Principle, Politeness Principle, Deixis, Power and Solidarity Principles according to Pragmatics. Indian English novel and Pragmatics have been duly discussed with ample illustrations will be analysed from the source text book. Singh has made

various linguistic experimentations to infuse and to enrich the reader for peculiar flour of Indian and rather Punjabi life into his narratives and has used the English language with lot of variations and highly innovative ways of expressions. His native Punjabi and Hindi of Delhi variety have provided him innumerable illustrations which has profusely used to lend a peculiar touch and taste of the Indian soil and waters through the use of Indian Punjabi, Hindi swear words, abuses, proverbs in transliterations in chaste English. He has used Indianisms and idiomatic expressions such as Madarchod, Behanchod to use abusing words, Maharaj, Huzoor, Hukum to use the honerific tags, purdah (veil), henna (hair dye), bangles (glass bracelates), and acha (o.k.) to refer to the articles related to the Indian women. These are some features of his use of variations and experimentations which will be duly and adequately illustrated by Khushwant Singh.The first chapter will focus of these features of the use of language by Khushwant Singh.

3. The third chapter of the present research study deals with the **Pramatic Perspectives on the Novel 'I Shall Not Hear the Nightingale'.**The novel **'**I shall not hear the Nightingale' centres on a middle class Sikh extended family in the days before India's independence. The story is set at the backdrop of 1942. The novel reveals events very realistically. Although the novel deals with the political situations, it cannot, however, be termed as a political novel. It is because he does not make any significant reference to an elaboration of the Quit India movement. More over, none of the characters is seen to be involved in political philosophy seriously. But it gives us a peep into the life and atmosphere during that period. It does give some details about the countrymens longing for free.

   The third chapter deals with the language variation and linguistic experimentation as found in Khushwant Singh's concerned novel, so Co-operative Principles, Politeness Principle, Deixis etc.will be discussed.Khushwant Singh has made various linguistic experimentations to highlight and enrich the reader for peculiar words and rather Punjabi life into his narratives and has used the English language with lot of variations and highly innovative ways of expressions. The third chapter will focus on these linguistic featres of pragmatics elaborately.

4. The fourth chapter will be devoted to **Pragmatic Perspectives on the Novel 'Delhi: a Novel'**. Khushwant Singh takes turns episode by episode and displays his matchless control over narration and literal humor, taking both the history of Delhi and his own sex life alongwith some autobiographical elements also. Khushwant Singh has used language to indicate the character's region, class, caste, religion, speech community. The pragmatic theories such as presupposition, implicuture, turn-taking, adjacency pairs, co-operative principle, politeness and impoliteness principles and deixis and other pragmatic features of khushwant Singh's use of the English language. The sociolinguistic background, the semantic peculiarities, the rhetorical and stylistc deviations and pragmatic implications will be interpreted, analysed and critically commented upon in repect of the concerned novel in the fourth chapter.
5. The fifth chapter deals with **Pragmatic Perspectives on the Novel 'The Company of Women'.** He has emphasized that love is the eternal source of happiness in life. Give love and you will receive nothing except love.Love is the manifestation of God on earth. Though Truth and love are advocated, Khushwant Singh is aware of the fact that he has retained a grain of malice too.The fifth chapter contains illustrative discussion of the innovative use of the language in presenting the concepts of 'power' and 'Solidarity,'the indicators of power, authority, position will be exemplified. The notions of high-low, rich-poor, powerful-powerless, strong-week, Hindu- Muslim, Punjabi- Sikh and their interactions are pivotal in the use of the English language in the select novels of Khushwant Singh and the same will be scrutinized. Both the principles of power and solidarity as employed by khushwant Singh to present socio-political background, historical issues, and autobiographical happenings will be highlighted in the fifth chapter. The reciprocal and non-reciprocal relationships will be projected through the discussion and illustration of power and solidarity functions. These features will be illustrated through the analysis of various male and female characters from the selected novel.Finally, to sum up the fifth chapter, prominently Khushwant Singh seems to realist, Sociologist and Sociolingustic versatile writer in Indian English literature.

6. The Sixth Chapter has the title as **Pragmatic Perspectives on the Novel 'The Sunset Club.'** It is a simple narrative, readable, start to finish book written by the 97 year old veteran author Khushwant Singh. It's amazing to see an author of such calibre write

with such simplicity. The Sunset Club, probably the author's last is a feel good book that shares with us the lives of three lonely old men who belong to different caste, creed and mindset. It is a story about their friendship. Sharma, Baig and Boota Singh meet every evening at the 'boorha bench', Lodhi Garden, New Delhi. They have been friends since forty years and are now in their eighties. They spend their sunset time sharing their lives. Their topics range from religion, politics, scandal, love, lust to sex in hushed tones. Singh's concerned novel will be analysed as per pragmatics principles such as the Co-operative and politeness as well as Impoliteness principles have been presented through copious textual illustrations. Their interpretation and analysis is duly presented with examples from the selected text. The sixth chapter will focus on these linguistic featres of pragmatics elaborately.

7. The seventh chapter has the title **'Conclusion.'** Khushwant singh's novels like Train to Pakistan, I Shall Not Hear the Nightingale, Delhi: a Novel, The Company of Women, and the Sunset Club are his contributions from 1956 to 2010 which have presented historical, sociological as well as cultural account of the life in India.The final chapter has opened with this synoptic summary of the chapters of the present research study. Then the how objectives are accomplished and the hypotheses are validiated and duly explained with appropriate illustrations.The findings and the conclusions of the study will be presented briefly.The present situation needs to be informed and for the same, some suggestions will be made and some recommendations wiil be offered. The implications of the study for the common man on the street, the curriculam planner, the syllabus designer, academicians and for the practicing teacher and the innovative pedagogue will be stated. The scope for further research by prospective researcher in future will be indicated. This chapter will sum up the achievements of the present research study.

The study will be rounded up with Bibliography.

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